The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,737. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 29 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SAMWELL—At Rampore Bauleah, on the 26th February, widow of the late Capt. Morshead Samwell, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HART—At Calcutta, on the 2nd March, after 2 days' illness, Conway Weston Hart, Artist, aged 48 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

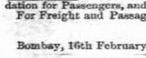
FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE American Ship ESMERALDA, Tonnage 968 American, and 956 English. For further particulars &c., apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CARNE, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamer CLOVERNOLE, HUGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.) Captain BEETS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

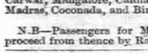
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busserah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY 16th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....19th March	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday. ... 8th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 8th May	...HOUGTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.... 20th May	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday..... 25th March	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday..... 25th April	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.... 26th May	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday ...15th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday.....18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday .....22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday .....25th March.	JOHNSTON CASTLE	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday .....29th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Friday ..... 1st April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.....	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....15th March.	MAHARAJ	at 5 P. M.
Friday.....18th ,,	TELEGRAPH.....	at 8 P. M.
Tuesday .....22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday.....25th March.	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday .....29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 4 P. M.
Friday..... 1st April	...TELEGRAPH	at 7 P. M.
Tuesday .... 5th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Friday..... 8th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 2 P. M.

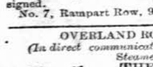
For Passage rates of Freight and Cheese Mess Money signaled.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(As directed communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave ALEXANDRIA direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 ½ days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO VARAWUL, MANGALORE AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

MR. RICHARD NORTHCOTE WYLIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st of January 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business here and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will be closed for business at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, every day excepting Saturdays, and on Saturdays at one o'clock P.M. as before, on and after Tuesday the 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 10th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).—SECOND ISSUE.—The Manager of the Branch here is prepared to receive applications at the Bank's Office, Nesbit Lane, up to the 12th instant, for a limited number of Shares of the Second Issue of Shares reserved for Bombay.

The Shares will be alloted at a premium of not more than Rs. 10 per Share.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NASIK MEAT MARKET.—At the request of several families, the Manager will, if patronised by a majority of the European residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, send a horse cart round each morning for the delivery of meat at private houses. A book will be delivered to each house, and it is particularly requested that the orders for the next day may be entered at the time of delivery of the meat for the day previous. Monthly payments. The delivery will commence from the 1st proximo. HENRY MCDERMOT, Manager.

Girgaum Road, opposite China Bazar, or Nasik Meat Market, 7th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડીંગ એનડ શીપીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the Call of Rs. 250 per share due on 15th January last.

The unpaid Calls will be charged 12 per cent. interest and the Shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Estate (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Estate is in a position consisting of about 1,200 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remains der covered with pine, &c. forest, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolic, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren-rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles on the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

NOTICES.

WANTED, by a Mercantile firm, a Parsee or Hindoo SALESMAN. None need apply who have not some knowledge of piece goods, or who cannot be well recommended. Apply by letter to "H. G. W." Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Kennaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,099 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 15 inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition, where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLIS, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NASIK MEAT MARKET.—At the request of several families, the Manager will, if patronised by a majority of the European residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, send a horse cart round each morning for the delivery of meat at private houses. A book will be delivered to each house, and it is particularly requested that the orders for the next day may be entered at the time of delivery of the meat for the day previous. Monthly payments. The delivery will commence from the 1st proximo. HENRY MCDERMOT, Manager.

Girgaum Road, opposite China Bazar, or Nasik Meat Market, 7th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડીંગ એનડ શીપીંગ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. the Call of Rs. 250 per share due on 15th January last.

The unpaid Calls will be charged 12 per cent. interest and the Shares are liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 9th March 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Estate (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Estate is in a position consisting of about 1,200 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remains der covered with pine, &c. forest, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolic, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren-rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles on the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive pucka tea factory; two large pucka godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

FOR SALE.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

RULES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS, SPIRIT LEVEL, STAFFS.—RULERS, T. SQUARES, (all sizes), METALLIC WOVE MEASURING TAPES, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, TRACING PAPER & LINEN.

HERBERT & Co.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

Patent Tin. Copper Bronzed. Britannia. Electro Silver.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	Rs. 22	Rs. 30	Rs. 30
With measure	9	24	32	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	38	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra fitter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

AMERICA.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

THE Continent of North America is becoming more and more the centre of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World. Questions of great moment affect its entire area, it is a luxury to be able to turn readily to a large and comprehensive Map; comprehensive enough to present a connected view of all the geographical incidents of any subject, in fact, of the whole continent, and, at the same time, large enough to embody essential details. An Atlas does not meet the case. At the same time, large maps are too expensive to be produced frequently, and thus no large General Map of North America can be obtained at present, unless it be very old or merely adapted for school.

To provide for this want, the publication of this New Library Map has been undertaken, which will be found in all respects a work of the highest class. Size, fully coloured and mounted, in Case, Rs. 45; in morocco case, Rs. 52: roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery, producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its kind.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching.	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline.	do.
H H H specially for Architects.	do.
H B hard and black.	do.
B black for shading.	do.
B B softer and very black.	do.
F firm for general drawing.	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers. Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard. do.
H rather hard. do.
F fine, for sketching. do.
HB hard and black. do.
B, black for shading. do.
BB soft and black. do.
BBB extra soft and black. Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead, Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above, an assortment of Superior Pencils the following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are available, viz:

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs. 3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	,, 2 8 ,,
Blue only (Ultramarine)	,, 2 8 ,,
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils. first quality, lead all through	,, 1 8 ,,
Do. do. second quality	,, 1 0 ,,
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen	
or	,, 3 0 per gross.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

Plain. Kin's. Albert. Lilly. Linear.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons ,,	27 0	42 0	42 0	48 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,,	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ...	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons ,, ...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for pair					
Cruets. ,, ...for	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,, ...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle ,, ...	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,, ...	3 8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the fortnight special written Market and Freight Reports, a well-digested Summary of events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... 8 As. each.
SINGLE COPIES, ... Fort.
Bombay Gazette Office, Mereweather Street, Fort.

Published at noon.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Cargoes; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; Detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the day of publication, with the name of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Mereweather Street, Fort.

TO LET IN RAMPART ROW, a good-sized ROOM adapted for a Barrister's or Broker's Office. Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claim on the Estate of [illegible] are requested to send in their accounts [illegible] Executors.

FIREWOOD [illegible]

Tenders will be received at this Office up to noon of Monday, the 14th instant, for the supply of about 1,000 Candies of Firewood, suitable for Building and Carpentering purposes, and for Ship and Cart Building. There is also a quantity of Firewood.

ELPHINSTON P. ROBERTSON, Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 10th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. —CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.

—The Committee of Directors hereby intimate to the Shareholders in India, under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and pursuant to the Company's Act of Parliament it has been resolved to issue further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

It is hereby notified that the allotment of such new shares will be made to the shareholders in India on the register at this date in rateable proportion and a Deposit of £2 or Rs. 21-13-1 per share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 31st April next.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each shareholder.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 11th March 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
Bombay 9th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 14th March, at 7 o'clock P.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of double the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) till 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received till 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th instant, after which hour no Australia will be despatched direct by opportunity.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, and Vizagapatam per *Hirondelle*, will be closed on TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Tuesday 15th.....10h. 50m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd.... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st..... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	12	Gregory, M. and B.	6 11	6 1	1 33	1 52	
Sun.	13	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 8	2 11	2 36	
Mon.	14	Mars sets at 2.31.	6 9	6 0	2 59	3 24	
Tues.	15	Jupiter rises at 10.31	6 9	6 1	3 52	4 25	
Wed.	16	Jupiter sets at 9.49	6 8	6 7	4 56	5 46	
Thur	17	St. Patrick.	6 8	6 9	6 28	7 10	
Fri.	18	Edward, King of West Saxons.	6 7	6 0	7 48	8 22	

10th March 1864. Times—Fh. 30m. 45s. l.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 4
AGRA	Mar. 2	LAHORE	Mar. 2
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 2	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 1	MOZUFFERPORE	Mar. 2
BANGALORE	Mar. 4	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 3	MEERUT	Mar. 4
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 5
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 25	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Feb. 19	SEREE	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

Is it not high time we were brought into weekly, instead of fortnightly, communication with the great world of Europe? As a city numbering it is said one million of inhabitants, of which four thousand families are European, we are not asking an exorbitant favour from the P. and O. Company, when we demand this concession from it. But since, with all its enormous profits, the policy of that Company has ever been to steer clear of the dangerous rock of liberality, we would humbly suggest to some one or two of our now existing carrying steam companies to try the experiment of running a steamer or two to Suez, in connection, say, with the Messageries Imperiales or the Austrian Lloyd vessels. It would be superfluous in us to comment upon the generally obvious advantages which would accrue from such a change: but we wish to say a word upon some benefits to the community likely to follow therefrom, which do not lie so clearly on the surface.

One of the chiefest causes of the apathetic listlessness of our daily lives in Bombay arises, in our opinion, from the fact of the infrequency of our communication with the world in which all thought seems born. The intelligent interest taken by most people in England in the vast movements which perpetually agitate society around them takes its origin, in no slight degree, in the abundant and frequent information supplied by the press, and the daily comments of the great leaders and creators of thought, who abound in the ranks of journalism. Of all the estranging influences which hedge us off from the imperial paths of European thought, there is scarce one more potent than the long interval which elapses between one mail and another. In most minds, a crust of indifference has time to form and harden; and public attention is either narrowed to the consideration of topics of purely Indian interest, or else fades away altogether,—in the one case giving itself solely up to a lively discussion upon trivial questions kindred to that of whether old Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett should have a statue—in the other gradually ignoring all things human and divine.

The short resume of fortnightly news published especially for our benighted intellects contains much that is nourishing to the mental system, no doubt; but at the same time it is very indigestible food. It is about as much like the rich repast spread before us in the diurnal sheets of the Jupiter, as Fortnum and Mason's preserved meats resemble a Court dinner at the Guildhall. Both will sustain life, but the latter will afford a great gratification to the palate, and as few men have stomach enough for dinners at one sitting, so have few people the time or the inclination to devour a fortnight's file of *Times* newspapers.

This same apathy thus, or somehow engendered, acts and reacts nowhere more pernicously than upon Indian journalism. Ungeared by the subtle flow of ideas, which, in the aggregate forms what is known as public opinion, a writer has to grope about in the labyrinth of his own brains for his views upon all the subjects he discusses. A voice potent for good is therefore considerably weakened in volume. In England the impersonal "we" of the Editor is almost the plural meaning it primarily imports. Many of the leading organs of the day, it is into the resistless shout of the *vox populi*, while in India it seems to represent little more than the individual opinion of the writer, and, however correct and well matured that may be, the weight of an article is grievously impaired, when the leading public instead, as in England, of lay articles flowers their newspaper with the remark "The *Thunderer* is pretty strong in such and such a line," habitually remark "Oh! it's all very well! but its only what Brown, Jones, or Robinson thinks. Can it be otherwise when there is scarcely the ghost of a genuine community for a newspaper to [illegible], where public opinion never rises higher than the chaff, or heavy dinner gossip, and which the straw you throw up to catch the least whisper of the breeze of public opinion generally falls lightly to the ground again.

Further, if we ourselves indulge a greater interest in the affairs of [illegible] surely it would act favourably on our [illegible] community. It cannot be denied we think that in the respect, the very staff and support of the Indian Empire, which Englishmen imagine in the shrewd mind of the native, is at present, with regard to an immense majority of our subjects, mainly if not solely due to the firmness of our arms, the iron physique of our soldiers, and their fierceness, skill, and discipline. We would fain see them more fully instructed in the real secret of our strength, the grand attributes of a moral nature holding in respect truth, honesty, the love of liberty, hating oppression and deceit. We would have them more fully understand and appreciate the breadth, height, and depth of our commanding position amid the nations of the West, and the basis it has been formed upon. Till we ourselves, the representatives of our country, stir and do something towards the formation of a public life, they will hardly accept our greatness upon trust, or upon the word of a newspaper.

To those who may cavil at us for having preached such a very pretentious sermon upon the little text of the necessity for a weekly mail, we answer in the words of the nursery poet—

"One never knows what great things
From little things may rise."

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

It seems to be now certain that the recent war on the North-West Frontier was not the isolated enterprize of some tribes of hardy mountaineers, but was undertaken in concert with, and as the first act of, a widespread Mussulman conspiracy against the English domination in India. Numerous arrests have been made by Government in Umballah, Patna, and even Calcutta, and it is expected that at the trials which are about to come off the whole history of the plot will be disclosed. It is of course true that the Government has not, in present circumstances, much to fear from the outbreak of Mohammedan disaffection in India; but this ceaseless plotting, which is discouraged by no failures, but becomes more bitter instead of losing its force as the years roll on, ought to warn those who rule the destinies of India of the folly of ever allowing the Mussulmans to find them off their guard. There is some talk at present of reducing the European garrison of India in order to send home regiments for the expected Continental war. This only bears out what has been alleged, that, were England involved in a European war, the vastness of her possessions would be her chief weakness, inasmuch as her resources in men, if not in money, are probably unequal to the work of maintaining the English garrisons in India and fifty colonies, and at the same time putting the strength of the English people into a conflict for life or death with either of the great military powers of the Continent. The reduction of the English army in India would be the signal for insurrections in all parts of the country. There is one marked difference between the attitude of the people towards their rulers now and before the crisis of 1857. There is quiet now, as there was then; but then it was the quiet of content, now it is the quiet of expectation. The great conversion which shook all India thoroughly awakened the natives to a sense of their actual political condition, and gave them what they had previously been satisfied to forego, the hope, of which even the result of the mutinies has not deprived them, of some day regaining their national independence. Thousands of intelligent men amongst them watch with keen anxiety every turn of political affairs, and are quite ready to take advantage of any unpreparedness on our part in order to renew a contest, in which, though they were vanquished in the field, they cannot be said to have been wholly worsted.

In this connexion it were well to notice the attempted outrage by a native officer of the Poona Horse, who, when the regiment was out on parade at Seroor one day last week, suddenly rode forward, and struck some furious blows with his sword first at the Adjutant, who managed to parry the attack, and then at the Commandant, Major Westropp, whose helmet he cut through, and who narrowly escaped with his life. Some accounts state that, after a time, some troopers, at the command of Major Westropp, rode from the ranks and cut the man down; but the true version of the story is that he was run through by one of the English officers, the sepoys never moving from their places. This silent participation of his comrades in the crime of the assassin is the ugliest feature of the whole affair. The man, as a post-mortem examination proved, had not acted under the influence of bhang; nor is there apparently any suspicion that he had personal grievances to avenge; and no other cause can be alleged for his conduct than the circumstance that he had recently returned from furlough, and had been inspired while at home with that spirit of fanaticism which seems to be at present everywhere abroad in the country. We should do wrong to attach too much importance to cases of this kind, or to suppose that all India is ripe for rebellion because a native officer attempts to murder an English officer; but on the other hand it is not safe to disregard instances of fanatical hostility to the English which assuredly are the expression of the strong feeling of a large class of the native community.

In Bombay the tightness of the money market is again so great as to cause fears that the commercial crisis of the last two months of 1863 will be surpassed in intensity by the crisis which is now approaching. It will seem strange to people in England that, after many successive mails have poured into Bombay such an influx of silver as never before entered any seaport during a similar period of time, there should still be for our merchants no greater difficulty than that of obtaining money wherewith to carry on their ordinary business. This fact ceases to surprise one however, when it is borne in mind that the million or million and a half of specie which is brought to Bombay by each mail is only so much money temporarily withdrawn from circulation in Europe without being added to the circulation of India. Sending silver bullion to us does not help in any way to ease the money market. The Mint is not equal to the work of coining bullion into rupees fast enough to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing trade; and there is said to be now more bullion in the coffers of the Mint than can be coined before the end of the monsoon in August next. An evident remedy for the inconvenience caused by the practice of transmitting the balance of exchange to India in bullion would be to have rupees coined in England and shipped to Bombay by each mail. The money brought out would then go at once into circulation instead of lying useless for several months in the Mint.

There is, however, it would seem, no actual want but on the contrary a superabundance of money in Bombay, to judge by the lavish way in which it is devoted to more or less unworthy objects. Large meetings, almost wholly composed of rich natives and of Europeans who have been hoisted into high position on the shoulders of rich natives, have voted two testimonials for each of which it is believed that at least one will be subscribed—that to be given in the form of a statue to Mr. [illegible] to commemorate his great public services, and that in the form of a heavy purse to Mr. Bobert [illegible] the retiring editor of the *Times of India*, as a mark of the gratitude of the people of India for his championage for testimonials has been the theme of much sharp discussion, and is unsparingly ridiculed by most of the Europeans in Bombay. The fortunate recipients of the testimonials need not however care much about the criticism to which they are exposed; they can afford to let the cynics have their laugh while they have—one his statue, the other his lac or two of rupees.

The Bombay Bench of Justices shows no sign of flagging interest in public affairs. A second meeting of the Bench has considered the policy of abolishing the octroi duties on common articles of food and fuel entering Bombay, and referred the question to a sub-committee with a view to the preparation of a report to Government on the manner in which the duties be abolished, the resulting deficiency in the municipal revenue can be supplied. It is contended that the duties might easily be removed if the tax on land and houses were fairly assessed. The other sub-committee of the Justices has been working hard, and is now nearly ready with its report on the reforms required in the Municipality. The three Municipal Commissioners, who have been examined by the committee, have severally agreed in stating that nothing could be worse than the present system of Municipal administration.

LETTERS from the North-west state that the enormous quantity of cotton passing from Agra and other districts to Bombay has seriously obstructed the roads.

THE *Englishman* also learns that the Governor-General, on the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, has ordered that the line of road from Peshawur to Shahkuddur and Fort Nutcheree shall be repaired and kept in good order.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Governor-General does not consider it expedient to incur the large outlay for the new fort at Peshawur until the site of the cantonment is finally decided upon.

THE same journal says cholera is raging to such an extent in East Berar that a universal panic has seized the inhabitants. The courts even have been deserted, and the judges and magistrates had for some days nothing to do.

WE are given to understand from the best authority, that the Duffadar of the Poona Horse, who, a few days ago, attempted on parade at Seroor, to cut down the Adjutant and Commandant of his Regiment, was not killed by any of the sowars, but run through the body by a European Officer. Major Westropp must have had a narrow escape, having had his helmet cut into. An inquest was held on the body purposely to ascertain if the man had been acting under the influence of bhang, but no traces of intoxicating drugs were found in the intestines. The Duffadar had lately returned from leave, and whilst absent must have heard the jehaad preached, and determined on reaching the paradise of the believers by the murder of a kaffir.

THE *Hurkaru* says that, although the remarks simultaneously made by the Calcutta papers some time ago, regarding the concealed and illegal recruiting in Calcutta of sailors for the Federal Navy, had the effect of staying these proceedings for the moment, that British sailors are still being procured through other agency, and forwarded through another channel to the same destination. "It appears that England is to be bullied or cajoled just now all over the world, by those who, in the name of union and national greatness, are shedding their brethren's blood in torrents, desolating half a continent, and mainly endeavouring to crush and subdue a people who are determined to perish rather than return to a hollow fraternity, or forced submission to the States and the men from whom they have separated, with God's blessing, for ever."

THE *Hurkaru* declares that the *Englishma* is in error with respect to the praiseworthy action taken by the Rajah of Munipore with regard to discovering the perpetrators of the late murder. "It is true that that very independent potentate did burn down certain villages and kill some fifty of their inhabitants, but from information which has been placed at our disposal, the men thus slaughtered had as much to do with the murder in question as the writer of this article. We have already given some insight into the long, be it remarked in the enjoyment and exercise of every part of the reign of the present Rajah of Munipore, and we know that we can depend on the source from whence we derived that information. Government do not, we believe, intend sending another Political Agent to this Rajah's Court, and we have some hopes, that the course we advocated of opening up his territory for trade may be long, be adopted, but we trust that our contemporary will not lend his influence in support of an individual whose personal character is contemptible, and whose rule is one system of oppression and wrong-doing."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 10TH MARCH.

Steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

KURRACHEE, 11TH MARCH.

Steamer *Euphrates* left for Bombay.

GWADUR, 11TH MARCH.

Steamer *Victoria* sailed for Musscndom.

TUTICORIN, 11TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

11TH MARCH

Government Paper, Four per cent, 6 to 6¼ discount.
Five per Cent. 9 to 9½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £2 5s. to £3 2s. 6d.
Jute, £3 5s. to £3 10s.
Seeds, £3.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 9-12 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40 good seconds, 11 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet but steady.
Market for Twist, quiet.

BOMBAY.

THE station of Carwar is brought within the Belgaum Circle of the Barrack Department.

WE hear that the District of Panchmahal is to be amalgamated by order of Government from May next with the Kaira Zillah.

MR. J. KING assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad from the 29th ultimo.

MR. CAMERON, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, has left that place for Kaira to hold the quarterly sessions there.

HIS Highness Punt Lucheo, Chief of Bhore, has arrived here with his retinue. He has put up in Angria's oart in Girgaum.

FROM a Bulsar correspondent we learn that Dustoor Peerojee Pesootonjee of that place has placed at the disposal of Mr. Haug many valuable works on the Zend language.

WE understand that Mr. Littlewood, late of the Bassein Sugar Company, has undertaken to sell wood on account of Government, at the Bombay Firewood Depot about to be established at the Waree Bunder.

HIS Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to promote Jamadar Ramlall Oopaidia, of the 10th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry and exemplary conduct on various occasions during the Central India campaign of 1858.

THE Collector of Ahmedabad has published a notification for the information of the residents of that locality, the objects of which seems to be to dispossess people of their long inherited lands. The notification runs thus:—Those people in the city who have taken possession of the waste lands since the survey of 1824, are required to be present, and prove their proprietary title to the same by producing their documentary evidence.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played this day by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment on the Esplanade:—

March.—"Garibaldi" ..... Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Viceroy's" ..... Schmuck.
Selection.—"Different Opera's" ..... Rossini.
Quadrille.—"Songs of the olden Times" Coote.
Scenaed Aria (Op.)—"Corado d' Alta. mura" ..... Ricci.
Galop.—"Railway" ..... Falrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General Intelligence of the fortnight, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, to Aden and Suez, on the 14th instant:—

For Southampton.—Lieutenant Barron, 72nd Highlanders; Captain Beamish's children; Mr. Kennea; Captain Crutkshank; Mr. Rodman; Major and Mrs. Hood; Lieutenant Clarke; Ensign Layc; Lieutenant Mayne, Sir Mordaunt Wells; Mr. G. Witt; Mr. P. S. Cortazzi; Lieutenant Channer; Lieutenant Hutchinson; Mr. Spencer; Misses Spencer (3) and 2 children; Mrs. Sanderson and child; Captain Curling; and Mr. Farrar:

For Marseilles.—Mr. J. H. Ryland; Colonel P. Archer Butler; Dr. Balzell; Mrs. Elliott and infant; Mr. Hamilton; Colonel and Mr. Lucas; Captain Holberton, Mr. A. Brown; Major and Miss Sandwith; Mr. Patrick Playfair; Mr. Thorahill and child; Mr. O'Kelly and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Fatham; Mr. King; Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee; Dr. Hockin; Mr. H. R. Bearer; Mr. Bomanjee Pallonjee; and Mr. Dinshaw Dossabhoy.

For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Repton; Mr. and Mrs. Brodie and 2 children; Bishop and Mrs. Smith; Dr. Vaughan; Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Guise and infant.

For Suez.—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Convert and infant; Mrs. Worth, infant, and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Clover and infant; Mr. Lord, Dr. Quinland, 33rd Regiment; and Mr. and Mrs. DeBussche.

THE first trial of gas in lighting a public building in Bombay was made a few evenings ago with complete success at the Byculla Railway Station. Three jets were employed which brilliantly illuminated the whole length of the platform, and much astonished the native passengers by the 9 P.M. down train, who were at a total loss to understand from whence the flame was produced whose dazzling brilliancy at once blinded and confounded them. It is we understand in contemplation to light up the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with gas as soon as arrangements have been completed for lighting the Railway Stations. Great progress is being made in laying down the gas-pipes in the principal streets of the Island, but it will probably be another year before they are lighted up. Arrangements are being made for laying on gas in some of the principal private residencies of Europeans and natives in the neighbourhood of Mazagon and Byculla, and Government House, Parells, will it is said be completely fitted up before the next Dewali; His Excellency the Governor having explained his anxiety to the leading members of the Hindoo community to do honour to their principal festival with an illumination after the manner of the nations of the West.

WE have received a communication, from a correspondent, on the Tolling System, which has been introduced into this country. The measure is one which is not understood, and will, most inevitably, lead to disastrous results. The indolence, and impudence, of the toll-keepers, are exemplified in the following letter, descriptive of a trip from Poona to Mahableshwur. Not content with the receipt of the tolls, it will be necessary to answer questions upon having the full history of travellers, or, at all events, that portion of it, which relates to where they come from, and in which direction they may be going.—

Having seen in the *Deccan Herald* of 26th February, some remarks on the new system of tolls, I beg leave to give you my experience, of the tolls, on one road, hoping you may use your influence to put down what seems to me, to be an imposition on the public.

Between Poona and Mahableshwur, there are now seven tolls, instead of two, as before. I came up, only, the other day with two dunnies and sundry carts of kit. One dunnie happens to be a very light one, but having narrow wheels, I had to pay four annas each time; the other is a very heavy, solid one, and being built for hard work, has wide wheels; for this I had only to pay two annas each toll!!

(N.B.—Always to have dunnies with wide wheels in future!)

We reached two of these tolls in one night; were hailed; had to wait the collector's pleasure while he woke himself up, enough, to creep out of his den, count carts, measure the wheels, ask where I came from, where I was going to—which I expected would be nothing, as it ought to have done, a pass for the next toll. But when these questions had been answered, and the money given, the Pikeman, crept back again to get change, and had to be called in three or four times before he returned. When after a good ten minutes' delay, we started, we were twice called to stop, and my name was asked. The first time I gave it; the second time, I could see no object in the enquiry—I left the question unanswered.

Well, Sir, having heard that there were now seven tolls on the road, I felt it was rather overdoing the thing; but still I did not mean to grumble—as I fondly hoped to save an hour or two, by the goodness of the roads; but I am sorry to say that although I have been backwards and forwards eleven times in all seasons of the year, in all sorts of weather, yet I can safely say, I never saw the roads in as bad a state as they are in, now. From Poona to the foot of the first ghat, from beyond Sassoor to Degooree, between Neera and Salpar, the roads are a disgrace to those who have the care of them! Ruts two feet deep, and filled with choking dust, make one rather wonder how we are all to get to Poona in June, when there will be, most likely, filled with stiffmud, great stones, as big as one's head, fairly ploughed up, and left in the track ruts. Drawbacks of this character do not add to one's comfort. Fourteen annas each cart, from the passer. Two men were taken into custody at the same time, but were liberated on account of want of evidence against them. The boy prisoner accused the policemen of having received a bribe of Rs. 1,000, from the two men who had been arrested with him, hence their liberation. As a matter of course this was denied. The prisoner said that two Khojas had engaged him for the job, they had paid him for his trouble and he had nothing further to do with it, the Khojas had not first been taken into custody but had been released, they having bribed the police, someone must be blamed and the police had fixed the charge upon him. He was committed for trial at the ensuing sessions.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.—Nugga Hurnath and Kerra Catchea two Marwarrees, were charged with having in their possession a note for Rs. 1,000 which had been stolen.

Koseerow Bhaskerjee, of the firm of Taylor & Co., said, that on the 24th February last he went to the Mercantile Bank for the purpose of cashing a cheque for Rs. 9,500, he received nine notes of a thousand each, and one for Rs. 500. He proceeded home in the evening he deposited the notes in a drawer in his bedroom, and the next morning about 10-30, opening the drawer and taking out the notes he found four notes short viz. three for one thousand, and the one for five hunred, he give information to the Bombay Bank of his loss; having taken the precaution of noting down in his note book the numbers of the notes when he received them from the Bank, he also advertised them. On the 29th he received a communication from the Bank; and upon going there one of the found the prisoner No. 2 who had brought notes of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of having it changed into rupees. The prisoner No. 2 was forwarded to Mr. Forjett whom he informed that another Marwaree had come to his shop with two peons, had given him the note and had taken away rupees for the same, two constables were sent with him and he pointed out prisoner No. 1 as the person who had brought the note. This enquiry was adjourned the prisoners being released upon bail.

Mr. Leathes appeard for the defence.

The prosecutor stated that the other three notes stolen were forwarded to his brother-in-law in an envelope which had been thrown through a window into a room on the ground floor of the house in which they resided, the mysterious postman was not seen.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.—*9th March.*)

Cowasjee Ookerjee vs. *Vithuldass Nurseydass.*

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 106, being the balance of Rs. 200, advanced by plaintiff to defendant.

Mr. Jehanghir appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared in person.

It turned out from the evidence of the plaintiff, that on the 20th of September last, he had advanced to the defendant the sum of Rs. 200, but obtained no writing from him. He had received on account Rs. 94 Witness made frequent demands for the balance, but the defendant put him off from time to time Mr. Jehanghir in two notices passed between the attorneys of the parties. The defendant claimed Rs. 790 from the plaintiff on account of twenty shares of the Brokers' Bank purchased by him for the plaintiff. Witness was in habit of advancing sums of money to the defendant. Had no witnesses to prove the advance, but had witnesses to prove that he in company with four Parsees had been to the defendant's house to demand the sum of Rs. 106. The four Parsees and the plaintiff went in a buggy to the defendans' house. The defendant told them that as he was in pressing circumstances he would pay the money after some days. The evidence of the four Parsees was of quite a contradictory nature. The defendants had not been on oath that he never borrowed any money from the plaintiff. His Honor in delivering the judgment remarked at considerable length on the way in which the witnesses give their evidence in this Court, and how difficult it was for a Judge to put faith in their statements. He remarked that there was no doubt that some witnesses give their evidence in a straightforward way, but now and then even such witnesses give their testimony in a very dubious way. The learned Judge then commented at length on the evidence, and came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and therefore a verdict was given for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to return the thanks of this Company to the correspondents of the *Gazette* and *Times* signing themselves "Tom Cringle" and "Spring-less" and the public will see that for once, at least "Tom" is wrong.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager,
Indian Carrying Company, (Limited.)
Bombay, 10th March.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY PAY OFFICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to enquire, through the medium of your journal, why the temporary pendal d in course of erection for the use of the Civil and Military Departments of Finance are to be constructe? at right angles instead of being parallel to each other? The effect of the former arrangement will be to shu out the sea breeze completely from that portion of the building running east and west, and as the roofs, it occurs to me, will not admit of the use of punkas, how is the heat which will be tenfold greater than in the Fort to be mitigated? As it is the heat during the Dog-days is found to be unbearable even in the high and well ventilated offices in the Fort, and until punkas were introduced, was the prolific source of sickness among clerks; but I should like to know how are the hot blasts of the plain to be effectually warded off? Surely by erecting the buildings in a manner that will admit of each getting the benefit of an equal share of sea breeze. Something should be done in time in view of the health and comfort of the three or four hundred persons who have the prospect of working, and that hard too, through the next three or four hot seasons in the buildings in question.

Bombay, 10th March. CIVIS.

BALLS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have read minutely all that has appeared in public journals anent the propriety of excluding natives from ball rooms, and quite concur with the views entertained by yourself and the editor of the *East Gofter* on the subject. My object in addressing you is not to comment further on this matter that has created great indignation in some journalists of native advocacy, but simply to illustrate the idea the natives conceive when beholding ladies clasped in the arms of gentlemen in the graceful gyrations of round dances, in the following anecdote which I believe is familiar to your readers:—

Some time ago a Civil Servant of high repute gave an entertainment to his friends, to which he had the courtesy of inviting also his native friends. In the course of dancing the host accosted with his usual urbanity his native guests who were witnessing it, and asked what was their opinion of such innocent pastime and how they liked it; one of them without any reservation expressed his mind that it was an old saying with them "if butter is put near fire, butter would melt." This is no fiction. I may infer from it that, however modest native's minds may be on the subject of dancing, the impression they bear is but derogatory to the European nation which regards such pastime as being harmless and innocent. X. Y. Z.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT'S "FRIENDS."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I am not a "friend" of Mr. Robert Knight, nor yet an admirer of his journalism; and I am not going to give him a character; that is more!

The truth is that I do not like the *Times of India* as it has been under Mr. Robert Knight's editorship; nor its "telegrams from Alexandria"; nor its ruffian attacks upon character; nor its "poor Gujrath" ethics; nor its servility to vulgar men of wealth, those mushrooms of our stinking civilisation;—nor its unscrupulous writers, especially those of the Bombay and Mofussil courts;—nor the indecent libels against the Chief Justice and the other "Barrister Judges," nor the cowardly and inhospitable abuse of our present guest, Sir Mordaunt Wells;—nor the unholy league of Methodism and Mammon;—nor the speech of Mr. Raymond West on moving the last resolution at the meeting at the sign of the Mazagon Castle.

Treachery, slander, and double dealing are vices which command themselves to the half savage, half refined, and wholly debauched mind of India. It is the part of an honest press to set an opposite example. When the English journal fails of that duty, we are not to wonder that the tone and character of its native contemporaries are what—for the most part—they are.

I regret to say that some of those who think as I think have been so inconsistent with their own principles on this occasion as to lend their sanction to the gathering for Mr. Robert Knight's heavy purse. Of some the names may have been used without their knowledge. I hear on good authority that the name of Mr. Cooper, the merchant, for instance, was put upon the committee list at "Mazagon Castle" in his absence and quite against his will. But no such explanation is possible of their conduct who were present:—nor indeed any explanation but this, that they no longer stand by their hitherto proclaimed opinions, but have gone over to Civil Service Missioneering, Mofussil Justice, defamation, and the *Times of India*. BRITO.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Having been present at the meeting at Mazagon Castle on Wednesday to do honour to Mr. Robert Knight, and not having had an opportunity of stating my views on the subject, I avail myself of the medium of the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* to give expression to what I would have liked to on that occasion.

I will not deny what was said by one of the speakers regarding his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Knight's public conduct and moral worth; but as I claim a more intimate acquaintance with the *Times of India* and all its surroundings than any man in Bombay I think my statement should have as much weight attached to it as that any of the other speakers.

There is probably no European in India who has done more for the natives of the country than Mr. Robert Knight, and whatever amount they may raise he fully deserves. No one recognises more fully than myself the immense services thus rendered, but I must confess I felt hurt at the tone of the various speakers alluded in any way to the services rendered by Mr. Mull since the establishment of the paper in 1860. Great stress was yesterday laid on the good the *Times of India* has accomplished. Now it must be evident to every one that unless Mr. Mull's opinions had coincided with Mr. Knight's, the interests of the natives could never have been served in the way they have been. Had Mr. Mull said, "I object to that line of policy," there would have been an end of the paper No doubt whatever about it, for reasons which I will now endeavour to explain.

When the *Times* was amalgamated with the *Standard*, hardly a person believed in the success of the undertaking. I arrived in Bombay in April, 1860, and was truly staggered at the reports which reached me with regard to financial matters, and nearly every one I met predicted a speedy downfall. So much was said in anticipation of that event that on more than one occasion I was told my passage had been engaged to return to England. Had any differences existed between Messrs. Knight and Mull at that time, I firmly believe no one would have been found to fill Mr. Mull's place, and without him it was utterly impossible for the paper to have gone on. Happily they worked most cordially together, and the best feeling possible existed between them. Knowing this to be the case, Mr. Mull threw his whole soul into the work, and I may say, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that, but for his energetic endeavours at that time, the paper would never have risen to its present eminence. And if further proof were wanting of this it is supplied by the fact that, when prostrated by an amount of work he had undergone, Mr. Mull meditated a trip to England at the end of 1861, an address was presented him by his work-people, regarding which one of the native journals said, that nobly as Mr. Knight had done his work, it must be admitted that that of the battle had fallen on Mr. Mull. Whether Mr. Knight would have so successfully advocated the claims of the natives in a more obscure paper, such as the old *Bombay Times*, is a matter for grave doubt, and much of what has been done for them during the past four years would never have been achieved had such

a written opinion on the point, and say that they will be convinced that he to whom I give the first place will be the person entitled to it. Every Parsi, however, whom I have asked orally has said that the Nuggurshet ranks first, and has added that he did not like to give his opinion to this effect in writing because of the unpleasantnesses which would arise in consequence amongst his caste people, if the Parsis allowed that any one was greater in rank than their own Modi. Two Parsis write that the Modi or Dawur should rank before the Nuggurshet; but one of these is the Modi's own brother, who hopes one day to be Modi himself, and the other is Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Jijeebhai. Mr. Sorabji is the intimate friend of the Modi, and has been travelling about and been associating with the Modi for some time—that is since he came to Goojurat. Mr. Sorabji is therefore very probably not unnaturally prejudiced in favor of his friend. Whether this is the case, however, or not, Mr. Sorabji's opinion is counterbalanced by the opinion of his own brother the Honorable Mr. Roostoomji who is unquestionably the first of the Nuggurshet should take precedence of the Modi or Dawur. Another Parsi gentleman, of good education and experienced in the social customs of many parts of India, a member of the Vikaji family, has expressed an opinion similar to that of the Honorable Mr Roostoomji. Hence it follows that the opinion of the people of all classes of the community declare in favor of the Nuggurshet—the only dissentients being the Modi's own brother and Mr. Sorabji, whose own elder brother has expressed a very strong opinion in favor of the Nuggurshet.

The Modi or Dawur has advanced one argument, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. He urges that as he is the head of the Parsi community, and the Parsis are the most loyal and intelligent subjects of Her Majesty amongst the natives of India, therefore he must rank before all other natives, and if he be put below the Nuggurshet at a Durbar the whole Parsi community would be degraded in his person. Now this argument is altogether wrong. To say nothing of his right to the title of Modi or Dawur being disputed by one man, and not acknowledged universally by the Parsis, it is obvious that some Parsis would rank in a Durbar even higher than he, e. g. The Honorable Mr. Roostoomji would rank before him; and as to the whole Parsi community being degraded by his being placed below the Nuggurshet it is only necessary to say that the proposition is absurd. Because the Nuggurshet ranks before the Modi, it does not follow that every Hindoo ranks before every Parsi, or that the Hindoos generally rank before Parsis, any more than it would follow that, if Mr. Roomah came to a Durbar, and although the highest in rank of the Christians present, set below the Nuggurshet every Hindoo would rank before every Christian or that Hindoos generally are of higher rank, more intelligent and more gentlemanly than Christians.

I therefore declare that the Nuggurshet is entitled to rank before the Modi or Dawur at a Durbar in which all classes of the community are present, that the Modi or Dawur was wrongly seated above the Nuggurshet at the last Durbar, and that the Nuggurshet deserves my best thanks for having given up the place which was by right his own at the last Durbar, when he found that the Modi's assertion of what he considered his own position had brought my arrangements for the Durbar into confusion.

ROBERT HILL PINHEY,
Acting Agent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
29th February 1864.

BENGAL.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL AUSTEN, of the 14th, has died in New Zealand of lock-jaw, occasioned by a wound he received in Rangiriri. He served in India at the time of the mutinies; he was engaged in the affair of Sanganeer, on the 8th August, 1858; he assisted in the defeat of the Gwalior rebels at Kotaria; and he commanded the head-quarters of the regiment at the surprise and attack on the rebels at Seekur, on the 21st January, 1859. For his services he received a medal. Before the war in New Zealand broke out he was going to retire from the service, in consequence of his succeeding to a large property by the death of his brother. He took a very prominent part in the attack on Rangiriri, and there unfortunately lost his life. We learn from the Melbourne papers of January 8, that Ensign Ducrow had died of his wounds, and that two English ladies have been murdered by the Maories.—*Friend of India, March 3.*

THE stoppage of the salary bills of the High Court was in consequence of the orders of Government sanctioning the establishment of that court only temporarily, *viz.*, for one year, which year terminates on the 29th of February. Reference was obliged to be made to Government by the Audit Office in consequence of these orders. In the meantime, however, all the salary bills have been passed.—*Harkaru, March 3.*

WE hear that all officers belonging to the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service will obtain a general increase of pay from the 1st of May next. This boon will be extended to officers of all grades, and every individual officer will receive an addition of Rs. 25 to the present substantive pay of his rank, exclusive of his two rupees per diem. when required to work beyond his usual number of working hours.—*Id.*

THE two Finance Commissioners from England, Messrs. Whiffin and Foster, accompanied by the Financial Secretary and Accountant General, waited by appointment, upon the Financial Member of Council on Tuesday last, in the Financial Secretary's Room, when Sir Charles Trevelyan instructed them how to proceed with the enquiries which they have been appointed to make. The first office to which they are to direct their attention is that of the Financial Secretary, and the next that of the Accountant General.—*Id.*

THE Recreation Ground is happily not the only part of the project for the benefit of "Jack ashore," which calls for gratitude to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. Some few of our Calcutta residents will, perhaps, remember that about 12 or 14 years ago, an effort was made to have the Sailors' Home removed from its present objectionable locality, to a most inviting spot on the Strand. It was that spot, occupied partly by Bankshall, and partly by old anchors and cables, to which we alluded, in a late issue. We rejoice to hear that a difficulty, which, on the former occasion, proved insurmountable, has now disappeared, before the united energy and philanthrophy of our Rulers. We are credibly informed that, in addition to the offer of the Recreation Ground, Government have expressed their willingness to give us at the Hare Street Corner of Bankshall, a handsome and capacious "Sailors' Home," in exchange for their present building in Lall Bazaar.

For all we can learn, no time can be more opportune for taking up and rigorously carrying through this project. The Sailors' Home Committee, we are told, have for some time been contemplating the necessity of enlarging their premises; the Shipping Master is going to have his rent raised for his inaccessible and most objectionably placed quarters in Zig-Zag Lane, and the Master Attendant is said to complain bitterly of want of room in his present little bungalow at Bankshall. Now, the plan proposed Government will just meet the wants of all three. Erect on the present untidy, unsightly compound at Bankshall, a large commodious range of Buildings with a handsome frontage to the river, and Calcutta can have a more airy and, in every way, more desirable Home for the Sailors, the Shipping Master's Office alongside, (with Government its own landlord), and, beyond that, an ample array of offices for the Master Attendant. Surely, the project is as feasible as it is to be desired.

Only let Calcutta take this opportunity of having a Sailors' Home in an open healthy situation, large enough to receive all who may seek admission, with a well-stocked library of entertaining and instructive books, and a goodly supply of indoor games, backgammon, draughts, chess &c., &c., to furnish amusement for the hot hours of an Indian day, and to lure Jack away from the haunts of of idleness and drink—add to these the spacious recreation ground for healthy exercise morning and evening,—and we shall be surely disappointed if the Police reports do not tell a tale of greater order and sobriety amongst the seamen, and the registers of our hospitals and burial grounds do not bear their silent testimony to the success of this benevolent project, in the perceptible decrease in the returns of sickness and deaths.

We trust that we may see the foundations of the new building laid, before the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor leave Calcutta, and a strong Committee appointed of zealous, earnest men to carry both projects through to completion. Above all, let no more time be lost in making a commencement.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

3rd February, (24th Shawbun).—Lall Mahomed, kossid, arrived from Candahar in twenty-five days, and, after having handed a letter to the Ameer from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, was asked by the Ameer "how Ameen-ood-dowlah Khan was conducting himself" when he replied, 'he exercised towards the citizens great oppression.'

Upon this the Ameer turning towards Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan, son of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, said,—" You see your father does not mind, what does he think of himself—he has an idea that he is independent master of Candahar—that no one dare say anything to him, but he is quite mistaken—these very Candaharee Sirdars now in the durbar can go and take Candahar from Mahomed Ameen without the aid of any troops." Sirdar Khooshdil Khan and other Candaharee Sirdars were very proud to hear the Ameer speaking in their favour, and, in reply, said that 'they merely required an order from the Ameer.'

The Ameer, then looking at Mahomed Ismael Khan, told him that he did not mean anything wrong regarding him.

On enquiry now by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan from the Ameer if he had heard from Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan, he was told that Sadut Khan and his son Nowroze Khan were at Lallpoorah, and that his other son Sultan Mahomed Khan had fled towards the mountain, but Sirdar Mahomed Ruffeek Khan had gone to convey him to Jellalabad.

While talking about Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan, the Ameer said that the Sirdar had sent his confidents to the British authorities three times with different proposals, but was hitherto disappointed.

4th February—Shahdowlah Khan asked the Ameer if he had lately received any news from the Candahar, he was told that Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan had sent for Sirdar Uslum Khan of Tushkurghan, and was ready to leave for Koondez.

News received by the Ameer from Candahar to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Kan was engaged in having the new roads made in the city, that an order was passed that no one without his permission should go from Candahar to Cabool.

"Let me settle first with Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan," said the Ameer, after the perusal of the above news, "then I will deliver the Candaharees from the oppression of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan." At Kotul in the Bichara road the snow had fallen so much that the road was quite impassable, the merchants who had just arrived were obliged to pay eight rupees per load to the men of that place to clear and to carry their goods across that road.

The Ameer won one hundred rupees in gambling with dice from Sirdars Khooshdil Khan and Ghoolam Mohaydeen Khan.

5th February.—After playing at dice with the Sirdars, the Ameer asked Sirdar Khooshdil Khan if he ad received any intelligence from Candahar "two sowars have just arrived from Candahar," replied Khooshdil Khan, "they say that the roads, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow, were quite impassable, that Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan was fortifying Candahar, moreover, that he was not very well."

It is reported that a letter has been received by the Ameer from the British Authorities, advising the Ameer to take measures to relieve the Candaharees from the tyranny of Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan as the inhabitants of Candahar had submitted their complaints to the British Authorities to that effect.

A copy of that letter had been sent by the Ameer to Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan, requesting him to amend, and an answer as follows received:

"I am master of Candahar, so I will do as I like, no one shall interfere with my affairs"

6th. February.—Sirdar Ameen-ood-dowlah Khan, the son of the late Shooja-ood-dowla Khan, waited on the Ameer and asked permission to pass an order regarding the payment of his allowances as he was every day troubled by his sowars for payment.

"After subtracting ten thousand rupees which I have ordered to be deducted from your stipend, you can have no arrallowances," replied the Ameer.

"If you do not wish to pay the allowances in full," said Ameen-ood dowlah Khan, "you had better give me leave as I wish to go to Sirdar Mahomed Ulzul Khan." "Why don't you go to Auzim Khan," continued the Ameer "as he is the proper person to whom the disaffected Sirdars should have recourse."

On this, Ameen-ood-dowlah Khan left the Durbar without permission of the Ameer and went home.

The following letter from Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan was received from Lallpoorah:—

"I have sent Sadut Khan and his son Nouroze Khan to Jellalabad, and have desired Mahomed Hoolim Khan Mohmund to go after Sadut Khan and to bring him to Lallpoorah if possible. After I have settled every thing satisfactorily I will leave for Cabool."

7th February.—The annexed letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan from Candahar was received by express by the Ameer:—

"For a few days I have been suffering from sickness and am every day getting worse and worse. Please send Mohamed Ismael Khan to Candahar as quickly as possible. If Ismael Khan cannot travel through the snow with all his baggage and servants let him leave every thing in Cabool and tell him to come with two sowars."

There was also another letter from Ismael Khan on the same subject.

8th February.—Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan's letter from Lallpoorah was received by the Ameer to the following effect.

"I with my troops was encamped on the banks of the Indus when one night suddenly Sultan Mahomed Khan, the son of Sadut Khan, with all his men came down from the mountains and commenced firing at my camp. In the morning I ordered my troops to be ready to march for action. Here there was a fight until about twelve o'clock. After some men were killed and wounded on both sides, Sultan Mahomed Khan took to his heels and fled to the mountains."

"I crossed the river then and there and took possession of Lallpoorah. I have appointed the son of Toorabaz Khan as Hakin of Lallpoorah, and have issued a proclamation to that effect to console the minds of the inhabitants who were not very well treated by Sadut Khan. I have sent the official of Lallpoorah to Cabool have fled with Sultan Mohamed Khan to come down to their place, and as soon as they shall have come I will restore them to their posts, and then leave for Cabool."

Ameer Shere Alli Khan, was exceedingly pleased to read the above, and ordered copies to be sent to Sirdars Mahomed Yaul Khan, Mohamed Auzim Khan, Mohamed Ameen, Shurreef Khan and Yakoob Khan.

9th February.—The hands of a man who had wounded another Caboolee were ordered by the Ameer to be cut off.

A kossid with a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan arrived and informed the Ameer that the state prisoners Sadut Khan, Mohmund, and his son Nouroze Khan had arrived in Cabool. The Ameer then ordered the prisoners to be kept out-side the city during the day, but at night to be brought to Bala Hissar. Nowroze Khan is in irons, but Sadut Khan under custody, a strong guard being over him.

10th February.—The servant of Sirdar Mahomed Ghous Khan having wounded Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan's servant, the Ameer sent for Mahomed Ghos Khan, and desired him to have his man servant punished. In vain did Mahomed Ghoss Khan ask the Ameer's pardon, as the Ameer insisted on seeing the criminal punished. Ghoss Mahomed was obliged to deliver up his servant who was then imprisoned.

Rumour prevails in Cabool to the effect that the British Authorities have written to the Ameer about having a Contonment in Lallpoorah and thus to keep a watch over the Mahomed and other tribes.

11th February.—Nazir Heidur with a letter and a very valuable horse from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan arrived to-day and delivered the same to the Ameer.

The Ameer enquired from the Nazir where Mahomed Ufzul Khan was when he left Bulkh. Sirdar Ufzul Khan was at Tashkurghan, replied the Nazir, and Walli Mahomed Khan at Tukhta-Bool. The Ameer took the letter and having dismissed the courtiers went into his Seraglio.

February 12th.—Whilst Ameer Shere Alli Khan was praising the horse, which Sirdar Ufzul Khan had sent, before the Sirdars, a kossid with a letter from Mahomed Ameen Khan arrived from Candahar.

In the letter it was written that the Sirdar was dangerously ill, and that he wished to see his son Mahomed Ismael Khan.

The Ameer having sent for Mahomed Ismael Khan told him on his arrival to get himself ready to leave for Candahar without any delay. A letter was ordered to be written to Sadeen and Ameer then ordered a letter to be written and sent to Sirdar Mahomed Alli Khan, telling him all about Mahomed Ameen Khan, and requesting to leave for Cabool as soon as he had arranged matters in Lallpoorah.

From Jellalabad news had been received that the Khybarees have closed the road, and do not allow any kafla to pass.

"A few days ago," Kossids named Syud Mahomed, Musjadee, and Kaseem says our Cabool news writer" are missing.

It is ascertained by Nazir Heidur that Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan has written to the Ameer that if he, (the Ameer,) wished to treat with Ufzul Khan brotherly, he was to give up all the jageers of the Sirdars Uslum Khan that is Dushtgard, Khamro, Bamean, and the Hazara Baihsood, and to send all the Kohistanees who were in Ufzul Khan's service to Bulkh; otherwise after Rumzan, March, he Ufzul Khan, would march for Cabool.

No end of rumours in Cabool, some say that news had been received from Peshawur that the British troops have assembled in Peshawur, and will march towards Cabool shortly, while others have it that the British troops are coming to punish the different tribes in Khyber and other places.—*Delhi Gazette, March 5.*

PUNJAUB.

ON Friday, the 8th January, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became the father of a "healthy boy," and on the following Friday, the 15th, a similar auspicious event rejoiced the heart of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere and Jummoo, a third son having been born of him on that same day.—*Lahore Chronicle, March 2.*

NOTES FROM EGYPT.

(From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.)

ALEXANDRIA, 3RD FEBRUARY.

IF material progress of all kinds has been most rapid in India during the past ten years, it is no less remarkable in Egypt. Since I passed through this country more than ten years ago the aspect of Alexandria, Cairo and Suez has changed, all is activity, bustle and hurry, and there is little common to the two periods except the dirt which has on the whole increased. Almost all is due to French influence, and everywhere the French language, customs and vices prevail. Egypt is becoming as much Gallicised, as the Presidency cities and their suburbs in India are being Anglicised, and although the French influence is of a much lower and less disinterested kind than that of England in the East, it is in the absence of something higher, greatly to be valued. Cotton, too, seems to be working the same beneficial change among the peasantry as in India. The Railway, the Nile and its great branches are covered by craft it in all states screwed and unscrewed, and although the wealth being poured into the country to pay for it is longer in reaching the peasantry than in the case of even India, it has more or less reached them. Only two evils temporarily prevent their prosperity and the greater extension of cotton cultivation. The Murrain, quite as fierce as that of the of old Plague in Israel's days, has swept off nearly all the cattle, and forced labour still curses the country, no less than 40,000 men now being employed on the Suez canal. As I passed along the green valley of the Nile I saw in many cases a camel yoked with a bullock in the plough. Beef is not to be had in Egypt, nor if it were would it be safe to eat it. Mutton has gone up to fourteen pence a pound, and roasting fowls are doubled in value. Cultivation has been farther affected by the inundation which destroyed so large a portion of the railway, but just as in India, the temporary calamity is already beginning to prove a blessing in the superior yield of the crops. Whole streets of Alexandria are busy preparing agricultural machines of various kinds, and I saw one train of carriages loaded with nothing but the various parts of Fowler's Steam Ploughs. In the respect of improved agricultural machinery the landed proprietors of Egypt seem to be far before those of India. As I write I look down upon a back street in which every other shop advertises in a multifarious polyglot the sale of English—always English—cotton gins. The cotton at some of the stations was examined by some Indian merchants familiar with the article. They declared it to be as dirty as that of India, but to be of far superior staple. It remains to be seen whether Egypt will outstrip India in the race of material progress—the former with its oppressive and arbitrary despotism, loving monopolies, contemptuous of order and organisation, but more intelligently alive to self-interest, with a better soil and climate and far superior race; the latter going to the other extreme, and in the excess of self-denying, philanthropy philanthropy refusing to encourage the development of that honesty and enlightenment among the ryots without which mere material wealth will be misapplied.

The difference between French and English "influence" in Egypt and throughout the East is well-marked by the opposite police adopted by their respective Consuls General at Cairo. Mr. Colquhoun who represents England has the character of being a thoroughly upright man not sufficiently fond of display, alive to the honour of England, but always refusing to invoke its power to protect or assist any but the honest. On the contrary I am told that every French blackguard is sure of his Consul if he gets himself into difficulties. This was well illustrated at Cairo. After an Indian passenger had paid a very large price for the use of a carriage for two hours, and had already taken his seat in the train for Alexandria, he was assaulted by a French bully who insisted on double the fare which had just been agreed to with the driver. The Englishman, dreading a row, appealed to the station-master, who acknowledged the justice of the payment, but advised the complainant to meet the scoundrel's demands for he was a Frenchman and he—the stationmaster—dare not complain against a French subject." Cairo and Alexandria are thronged with the offscourings of the ports of France and Malta, who disgrace the French name, and override the local authorities. Even the best French shopkeepers demand twice the proper sum for the articles they sell, and unite with the whole fraternity of donkey boys, dragomans, carriage keepers and beggars, to fleece the overland traveller. The best remedies are a good knowledge of French and a sense of the humorous, which never fails to find subjects for its exercise, in Egypt.

I should wrong the French were I not to acknowledge the immense good they are doing at Suez and the great value of the fresh-water canal which was opened with such *eclat* on the 29th of last December. They are fast turning the miserable Arab hovels called Suez into a great French city. The progress made in this town since I saw it last, and the works which are now going on, I can compare to nothing better than the creation of a new colonial town in the backwoods. Even a little of the public spirit and the wealth so lavishly displayed by the Pasha and the Emperor, would soon enable the town of Mutlah to rival Calcutta. Suez has been made by the Messageries Imperiales the head quarters of their fleet in Asiatic waters, and hence their works and establishments will soon far exceed in magnitude those of the P. and O. Company, which has its principal stations at Calcutta and Bombay. On entering at the head of the Gulf the eye is first struck by the French works at the great new dock, which the P. and O. and all other Companies will be only too glad to use as soon as it is completed. The dock is being excavated near the head of the spit of sand which bounds the canal from the town. It was fast being connected with the land by a railway, but that was washed away some time ago and the construction is for the present arrested. As twice a month the sand is covered with water three feet deep the embankment must be very heavy, but its construction is easy. The French works contracted to be French to make the docks for £240,000, but when I was told that Arab labour was not equal to such a work, and French "navvies" had to be imported, the sum was increased to £300,000. Several of these "navvies" I spoke with, and powerful fellows they are. When this difficulty was surmounted, in was found that the stone quarried from the rocks which line the shores of the Gulf between them and the sea, was not fit for marine-engineering purposes. Stone is now being procured from France and the Mediterranean, and although the docks will not be completed with in the next two years—the stipulated time—practical men do not doubt that they will be constructed, and will prove most useful. Passengers will then land at the dock quay and be at once conveyed by railway to the Hotel and Cairo. Even more beneficial than this, especially to the people of Suez and the intervening desert, is the Fresh-Water Canal. Hitherto the Arab *Bedlan*, which was using the water, found it brackish, I was prepared to be disappointed. But the disappointment proved most agreeable. The head of the Canal is reached by a fifteen minutes walk from the Hotel found the head of the Gulf. Hundreds of camels and men laden with water-skins are seen wending their way to and from the long gate through which a little water is allowed to flow, and there the few Arabs who ever do wash themselves or their garments, may be seen at the task. All the water that is allowed to escape trickles away in streams into the Gulf. Climbing the embankment we reach what looks like an ordinary English canal, in which are a few boats, and a number of men charging stone and titles. The breadth is sixty feet and depth from ten to fifteen feet. The Pasha, I hear, has some small steamers on the canal, which leaves the Damietta branch of the Nile at Zagazig, follows the line of Mahommed Ali's old canal to Timsah, and then turning at right angles runs parallel with that to the Mediterranean canal at Suez. The whole distance is 69 miles. A far greater boon to the people of Suez and the desert is this canal than even our great Ganges canal, which has been made at so magnificent a cost, for it is literally "a river of water in a dry place," and ought in time to restore to the land of Goshen its pristine fertility. This canal has already done more to increase French prestige in Egypt than any thing else, and now, no doubt is expressed as to the ultimate completion of the great maritime canal, which the French made a pretence of beginning to construct at the Suez end a few weeks ago, to redeem the promises somewhat too liberally made under the influence of Champagne Fraser which accompanied the opening of the fresh-water canal. I found by experience that, the water of the latter is now perfectly fresh. The French are making a minor cut to continue it to their great Messageries workshop, there to be converted into ice and used for all the wants of their ships, while the P. and O. Company, whose establishments are much closer to the lock, are about to lay down pipes for a similar purpose. It must not be supposed that the P. and O. Company are lagging behind. Their great condensing and ice making works are most extensive, and are commanded by the little Swiss chalet which is prominent on the top of a mound near the head of the canal—the residence of one of their officials. With Siebe's machine (Harrison's Patent) in which ether and brine are used as a freezing mixture. 40 tons of ice a day are turned out. In the same suite of buildings large steam washing machiness are being erected. There is a mania for housebuilding at Suez. Rents are enormously high, building is so expensive; and repairs must be so frequently made owing to the friable stone and bad lime which is impregnated with salt water. Three hundred pounds a year is a fair rent for such a building as the Suez Post Office. Ismail Pasha gives grants of building sites free to all who apply, on the sole condition of building within four years.

Perhaps my experiences of ships, hotels and travelling thus far may not be unacceptable to those of your readers who may intend to join in the rush home which the month of April always witnesses in India. The *Friend of India* hss never spared the P. and O. Company when the public good demanded exposure of its shortcomings, and it therefore gives me all the more pleasure to speak well on this occasion of its arrangements. A better steamer than the *Carnatic*, and an abler or more pleasant commander than Captain Farquhar, it had never been the lot of the oldest traveller on board to meet. The steamer kept up the reputation which it gained by making the Cape run from Southampton to Calcutta in 55 days. With a light north-easterly wind and consuming 28 tons of coal daily she went 13 knots an hour. She is unusually clean and comfortable and has only one fault—that her ports are 18 inches lower than they might be, and have generally to be shut on the weather side. Why the same Company which has such models of ships as the *Bengal* and *Simla* will continue to build monstrous and uncomfortable deformities like the *Nemesis*, and to spoil vessels like the *Carnatic*, by low ports, I know not. A better table I never saw,—but for the improvement was due to your spirited exposure of past deficiencies, and how far to the Captain, I will not say. Of Captain Farquhar I may speak with all the more freedom that unfortunately, seventeen years' service on the Calcutta line has led him to seek a change on the Galle and Australian route. A more intelligent *compagnon de voyage* it would be difficult to find. A reduction of fares would make the P. and O. Company supreme for a century more. Why it should not be possible for the Anglo-Indians to travel from Bombay to Suez for thirty pounds I do not see. After Suez all Europe lies before him and soon the Italian line by Brindisi will offer the greatest attractions. Already for sixty pounds the second class passenger is well cared for from Calcutta to Southampton, and it is no rare thing for fifty or sixty of this class to come out to India each Voyage, although every obstacle is placed in the way of those who wish to return second class. One impression all Anglo-Indians ought to avoid—the payment of £7 for Egyptian transit. This is just double the proper charge, and with it the P. and O. Company bribe the Pasha at their own passengers' expense. I would recommend all economical travellers to make their own arrangements for transit from Suez to Alexandria. Only luggage has to be looked to—a matter of a few piastres—and at least £3 of the £7 may be saved. A little more agitation of the question of fares by the Press and I believe that the P. and O. Company are prepared to concede something.

As to Hotels. That at Suez is given by the P. and O. Company furnished rent-free to a Maltese, on the condition of his attending to the comforts of the passengers at a fixed rate. He can moreover take all the fares from the Company at a low rate. My experience is that he grossly abuses his privileges. Our party consisted of only seventy passengers and yet they could get almost nothing to eat. Again and again the Company has offered to manage the Egyptian transit paying a large sum to the Pasha, but to no avail. Till some English Company manages it, the railway and all the accessory arrangements will continue to be filthy, dangerous, irregular, and annoying. In Cairo the best hotel is undoubtedly the Hotel Orient and in Alexandria the Hotel de l' Eudrope, "Shepherd's" in both places kept by M. Zech, a German, is to be avoided.

AN OVERRULING PROVIDENCE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

IN the course of his recent speech at Bradford, Mr Forster expressed himself to the effect that, if the South had been victorious, he should have doubted of the existence of an overruling Providence. It is a matter of congratulation that the doctrine in question is still possessed of the allegiance of so influential a disciple. But it is clear that an overruling Providence has had a very narrow escape. If Jackson had lived to fight at Gettysburg, or if Bragg had been a little more energetic at Chickamanga, the terrible contingency at which Mr. Forster hinted would have come to pass. Nor can the danger be said to have entirely gone by us yet. If it should turn out that the Federals are as little able to move to a distance from their gun-boats in Georgia and Tennessee as they have hitherto been in Virginia, their prospects of success will be somewhat worse than doubtful. And in that case Mr. Forster will be compelled, firmly though reluctantly, to throw the doctrine of an overruling Providence overboard altogether.

Few people carry the popular view so boldly to its consequences as to stake their belief in a particular theological doctrine upon some future event which is still uncertain. Perhaps even sailors beat their Madonna if she does not grant their prayers and change the wind; but more educated races seldom go so far as to exact from a supernatural Being, in whom they have hitherto believed, a specified arrangement of current events, as a *sine qua non* of their continued loyalty. Such a view which Mr. Forster has put into this extreme form is a very common one. Many people argue precisely as he does, though they do not allow themselves to be led to the same results. They are strongly impressed with the belief that they are in the secrets of Providence, and that they know what causes Providence will prosper and what causes it will discourage. If the events should unluckily turn out adversely to their view, they either forget all about it, or they take refuge in a wise inconsistency, and explain the designs of Providence with equal confidence upon the other side. Mr. Forster is more logical. Having previously satisfied his own satisfaction that Providence, if it exists at all, must support the Federals, he naturally goes on to the inevitable inference, that, if the Federals are not supported, there can be no such thing as Providence. Both start from the same curious assumption that they and Providence must necessarily have the same ideas as to the policy, so to speak, upon which the world is to be governed. Mr. Forster has satisfied himself that the interests of the human race require that the Federals should win, and the Confederates be subjugated; and if Providence is not of the same opinion—so much the worse for Providence. It is easy enough to understand that men whose passions overpower their reason may be led into such a view without much difficulty, so far as contemporary events are concerned. Even if events should seem to be adverse, enough of hope generally remains to enable them to flatter themselves that the reverse is only temporary, and that Providence will show itself on the right side at last. The serious difficulty must arise when they betake themselves to the study of history. They must see that the ground is strewn with the wreck of causes at least as noble as American Abolition even in its most reasonable and last sanguinary form. Many movements towards a purer and truer religion have been quenched in blood, and quenched for ever! so that the countries in which they prevailed have sunk back exhausted into the embrace of superstition, and have lost for ever the power freeing themselves from it. How often has freedom struggled against despotism again! How many centuries have the fairest fruits of human culture been withered for ever by barbarian invasion, so that the very memory of them has passed away from the lands where they once flourished! Upon the theory of an overruling Providence which always makes the right to win, how are these dreary pages in the world's history to be explained? If Mr. Forster had been an inhabitant of Carcossonne in the Albigensian days, or if he had witnessed the down fall of Roman liberty, or if he had lived when the blight of Mahommedan conquest was passing over the civilization of the Levant, it is difficult to conceive what his feelings towards an overruling Providence would have been. If he would have been compelled to disbelieve in Providence by the triumph of such men as Iee and Longstreet in America, it is difficult to guess what measure he would have taken to express his discontent if he had lived in the days of Caliph Omar. If the existence of an overruling Providence is to be looked upon as disproved every time that an evil cause succeeds, it is quite clear that, in the course of the world's history, Providence has sacrificed its title to be believed so often that the issue of the American war is immaterial to the question. It of course adds infinitely to the absurdity of a human being criticizing the ways of Providence, when the criticism selected for the test a series of events upon which the more educated part of his own miserable species take a view precisely the reverse of his own. The Confederate side has partisans as sincere as he is; and it is more than probable that among them may be found some enthusiasts who are quite prepared to dissolve in an overruling Providence if the Confederates are beaten.

Familiarity with the intentions of Providence sometimes takes another and much more noxious form, especially among a class of enthusiasts whose religious convictions sit upon them very loosely, and who worship some "cause" or "idea" instead. There are few more dangerous members of society than those who are in the habit of settling all difficulties of conscience by discovering a Providential guidance. Such an authority, of course, once obtained, sets aside all the impediments which considerations of mere morality might offer; and as the marks by which you are to know a Providential guidance when you see it are quite unsettled, every man is at liberty to invent them for himself. Generally, when the phrase occurs either in a good book or in a political manifesto, it simply means either a convenient opportunity or a strong inclination. In the case of the good books, it is little more than a peculiar phraseology. If the hero of a tract falls very much in love, he is always provident ally guided to propose. If he hears of a place where the master is kind, and the wages and the beer both good, he is providentially guided to take it. In one sense, taken retrospectively, the phrase is not only harmless, but may be the expression of sincere and well-founded gratitude. It is both rational and reverent in a man to ascribe to the benevolent provision of his Creator the combination of circumstances which may have induced him at any time to do a sensible act. But the fallacy begins to arise the moment the idea is used prospectively. The guidance of Providence, in the sense of an influence of which the subject of it is unconscious, may be a truth. But, in the sense of an intimation conveyed either to the person who is to act on it through an access of emotion, or by means of an apparent tendency in events, it is a delusion, and often a very dangerous one. It is so fascinating and so satisfactory to have your mind made up by an infallible authority resident in your own breast, it is all the more comfortable, because his decisions are sure to be taken with a due regard to your feelings and interests. It is curious to watch how invariably this argument is resorted to in the political world when ordinary means become embarrassing. The "manifest destiny" of the Americans, before it received so rude a check, was held to cover any wrongs they might commit against Indians and Mexicans. The forcible lesson they have received, that their destiny was not as manifest as they fancied, does not prevent them and their advocates from clinging to the same argument to justify their present enterprise. When the news of the taking of Vicksburg and the victory at Gettysburg arrived simultaneously, it was seriously argued, in a respectable London newspaper, that this was a Providential demonstration upon the side of the North. So in Europe, Frenchmen argue that Providence intended them to extend their frontiers to the Rhine; and the Russians are fully persuaded that, in the original map of Providence Constantinople was entered as Russian. At the present moment, the Germans are fond of cutting the knot of all the intricate arguments about succession and incorporation and by observing that Germany cannot fulfil her providential mission unless she becomes a maritime Power. Even we cannot carry on over little war at the Antipodes without claiming the alliance of Providence. There is a considerable class of reasoners in England who cut short the question of tribal rights and treaty pledges by remarking that it is obviously the design of Providence that the white man should replace the savage. The prevalence of this argument is due of course in a great measure to its extreme convenience. But there is an intellectual fallacy at the bottom of it which accounts for its reception by many sincere disputants to whom an argument is something more than a pretext. It is simply a want of mental perspective—an outrageous exaggeration of the dimensions of the things which happen to be close to us. We cannot shake ourselves free from the arrogant idea that our own planet, our own race, our own generation, our own corner of the earth is the culmination of the Creator's work, and that in the events which pass through our field of view the final issues of creation are being fought out. If we could better preserve our sense of proportion, we might recognise the humiliating fact that the events of our day, visible from our point of view, are but an infinitesimal atom in the great whole. No one to whose mind this truth was present would dream that, from the mere fragment of the vast drama that falls under his view, he can grasp its real meaning, or conjecture the intentions which it is accomplishing.

THE CARNIVAL IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Review.)

THE placid contempt which the true Briton feels, and shows, for things which are not his ways, does not certainly conduce to his popularity, but perhaps, it has sometimes countervailing advantages. What the hide is to the rhinoceros, bristles to the hedgehog, the stench-bag to the skunk, this impenetrable conviction of superiority is to the moral sense of the Englishman. It repels contamination by foreign habits, as the plumage of the Lord Mayor's swans casts off the filth of the river which his Lordship conserves. Even where morality is not in question, it at least keeps John Bull from making a fool of himself; for he cannot adopt continental customs even if he would, and he does not like to be laughed at by others. Every now and then he makes a convulsive effort at imitation, which only ends in demonstrating how absolutely nature has disqualified him for success. So, both for the sake of his morals and of his respectability, it is better that he should wrap himself in insular haughtiness than attempt to become a citizen of the world while he stays at home. When he goes abroad he may profitably stoop to modify himself. He is then but one among a thousand, and had best make himself as little conspicuous in his individuality as possible. But at home, it is certainly well, on the whole, that he should stand upon his old ways, and despise innovations, however much in his own conviction that they will do him no good, and only make him ridiculous.

Just at this season there is an institution coming into full swing on the Continent which may illustrate both these truths. The Carnival gaieties come earlier than usual this year, and will soon be at their height. Home we have no Carnival, but ought we deeply to lament this absence? We can be merry in our way, as Christmas-time well knows; but can we, or should we, try to be frolicsome in a Carnival sense? It so happened that immediately before Christmas we had an opportunity afforded us of considering these questions, and perhaps even the peculiar glory of the Continental pre-Lent jovialities, and a very competent caterer of public amusement was kind enough to purvey us a masquerade in London. For several weeks before, an advertisement, specially addressed to English fathers of families, was conspicuously brought before the public. M. Jullien announced his intention of presiding over a *bal d' opera*, which, true to the honorable traditions" he inherits, should be a model of rigid decorum, and deprive "the English Paterfamilias of all pretext for refusing to his family the satisfaction of their natural curiosity to witness a brilliant and motley scene, well calculated to interest the imagination, but which could not have been gazed on before without danger of offence,"—before, that is to say, M. Jullien, *pere*, took the matter in hand, and taught how irreproachably such entertainments may be conducted. We must, however, allow one "who has the deepest interest in preserving that name, and all its association," to give his own version of the system thus happily inaugurated.

"It is," says M. Jullien, *fils*, "a familiar fact to all whose recollections travel back 10 or 15 years, that until the late M. Jullien undertook to preside over a public ball, in which fancy costumes and dominos were not permitted or be worn, such assemblies had, from the want of tact and rigorous regard to decorum with which they had been conducted, earned a reputation which caused them to be shunned by all who set any value on their own character for respectability or the ordinary decencies of social intercourse From coarse and repulsive caricatures of the carnivalsque gaiety and frolic, ever tempered with instinctive good taste and decorum, of the foreign assemblies they pretended to compare with, they were raised, under the name of Jullien, to a character in which were for the first time enacted the rigid sense of propriety which belongs to the respectable classes of English society with the more unfettered, yet harmless, joyousness of foreign festivities."

We shall not ask our readers to let their imaginations travel back quite so far as M. Jullien invites us, for after this solemn historical record we may sufficiently judge of the distant past by the performance of which the past was to serve as prototype. In the interest of the Paterfamilias confiding in the "name and associations" thus conjured up, we have it in our duty to ascertain as far as possible the nature of the "rigid sense of propriety" which kept guard over the festive scene at which his presence was requested. We are sorry to say that the result has not been wholly satisfactory. It has, indeed, led us to the conclusion that M. Jullien's ideas of "rigid propriety" are at hopeless variance with those of the land which he has conquered in order to civilize. It is true that the majority of the assemblage, we are told, conducted itself with propri

What Jones has paid for his Christmas Goose.—Christmas comes but once a year, so I will even be indulgent to that oysterer who is going home from his goose-club with his Christmas prize. The way in which he is carrying his goose tells me that he is not a candidate to receive a lecture, else I might prove to him that he has paid for that bird three times as much as it is worth: every time he has gone to the public-house to pay his instalment of sixpence to the goose-club he has spent another sixpence in drink—to night a third drink at least, evidently. In this respect, I must add a few stones over to the teaching of Mr. George Cruikshank and the statistics of the Post-office savings' bank. Among own particular grounds, I rejoice to see him making provision for a comfortable Christmas dinner when I view him sober in his shirt-sleeves, carrying the goose home from the baker's on Christmas Day, and I shall be in a position to admire him at all points.—*Christmas Number of "London Society."*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—March 11th.

Colledge, Lieutenant J., 2nd C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.

DEPARTURE.—March 11th.

Brown, Lieutenant W., 5th Regiment, to join, to Chiploon.

GARRISON ORDERS.—March 11.

By Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.,

The Troops in Garrison will parade the morning at a quarter-to-6 a. m., in full dress opposite the Band Stand for the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and will be formed up in line at open order.

His Majesty's 28th Foot, 4th Rifle N. I., and Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I. or (M. B).

Each man to be furnished with ten rounds of blank ammunition.

Field stales to be sent in to the Brigade Major.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 10th March.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee will reassemble at the Hospital of the General Depot at Khandalla, on Friday the 11th instant.

Presided.

Dr. Hanbury, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, officiating for the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Forces.

Members.

Surgeon Fraser, General Depot.

The Officer in Command of the Poona Division of the Army will nominate a second member of the Committee.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 11th March.

The Crew of the *Revenge* and *Mahi* are to assist in hauling the telegraph vessel *Kirkham* out of dock and mooring her this day.

Mr. Frederick Allen was directed to join the Floating Batteries as 3rd Class Engineer supernumerary for duty in the Factory from the 1st instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
11	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat, March 10.
	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat, March 10.
	Fairy Rock	Boshlire	Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
11	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Surat.
	Maria et Nelie	Angebeau	Havre via Cannanore
	Ann Reddin	Nacodas	Aden and Jedda.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. Treman; and Mr. C. Rodain.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *St. Vincent de Paul*, for Marseilles via Kurrachee.

Ship *William Chandler*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Adriatic*, for Liverpool.

Ship *Bosphorus*, for Liverpool.

Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.

Ship *East*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £3 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Aden, Curling.
Jedda, Gribble.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
3500 Simla.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.
Catherine Rose, McMillen. Nov. 4
Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 5
Fitzpatrick, Kilmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 30
Heribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 3
Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
Canada Belle, Henderson.
Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co. Jan. 15
Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Stewart & Co.
Iberia, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 7
Empress, Piers.
Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
Gloucestershire, Jamieson—Ritchie Stewart & Co. Nov. 7
Handower, Hughes. Nov. 30
1231 King Arthur, Grigg. Oct. 9
725 Kennington, Edwards.
990 Leopanto, Martin—Stocker, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Loonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 19
724 Monayshire, Piton. Dec. 26
1212 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama Dec. 29
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
739 Southampton, Linstrop—Macnee & Co.
732 Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey. Jan. 12
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 22
535 Wellington, Ditchburn.
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

From London via Persian Gulf.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

From Liverpool.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1001 Algiers, Buchanan. Aug. 15
1309 Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 10
261 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 5
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. Nov. 18
1349 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1495 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 25
1936 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
1457 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. Nov. 14
1935 Bawalan, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
1433 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
382 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
983 Budget, Belcher.
1139 Belle Isle, Babot.
1063 Cashalan, Welburn Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 23
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. Jan. 27
1882 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 14
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin. Jan. 2.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1158 Duleep Singh, Jennings.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co. Jan. 22
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons. Jan. 12
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 14
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor. Dec. 9
1117 Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 28
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
1134 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart.
620 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 16
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris—W. A. Graham & Co. Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Curphy—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 6
1383 King of Italy, Bowron. Dec. 23
1363 Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1018 Magnolia, Brown. Jan. 27
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
936 Madheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.
835 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1091 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
601 Otago, Masterton——Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
Onwangondy,—E. Bates & Co.
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
1000 Roodee.
1151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
614 Seiberg, Roberts. Nov. 28
1006 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson. Dec. 10
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 3
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 13
1161 Sinaoom, Murphy—Peel, Cassel & Co. Nov. 12
1169 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
691 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
294 Stanly (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 31
1227 Strongbow—Bombay Shipping Corapany. Dec. 24
803 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 1
1128 Southern Belle. Jan. 4
988 Tiger.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 1
857 Victoria, Martin—Stoolar, Prieger & Co. Nov. 11
509 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 1
1511 Wasp.

From Liverpool via Aden.

962 Arran, Cummings.
833 Araminta, Bley.
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers.
1122 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny. Dec. 30
1194 Herald. Dec. 20
1004 Parth, Brown. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
784 Shannon.
1244 Tickeburg, Scott Oct. 30

From the Clyde

611 Alicia—Martin, Young & Co. Dec. 28
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
984 City of Amoy, McNeil.
1309 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
698 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co. Nov. 26
569 City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

From Cardiff.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 24

From Cardiff via Aden.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
960 Falkland, Pender.
593 Neptune, Veary.

From Bristol via Aden.

293 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

From Sunderland.

909 Dolladrin Castle.
Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 14

From Newcastle.

315 Carioca.

From Newcastle via Aden.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

From Havre.

980 The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

From Boston.

Beverly (a) Putman.

From Newport.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

From Gothenberg.

Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.

From Aden.

1131 Algiers.
1598 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.
Chipperva.
998 Diadem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
949 Ema, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.
1045 Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1069 May Queen, Feaney.

From Australia.

1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.

From New Zealand.

990 Owen Glendower.—Macnee & Co. Dec. 21

From Shanghai.

643 Vanquard, Connell—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 25

From China.

387 British Banner, Grigs. Dec. 24
410 Canada.
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
893 Louisa, Tillman.
950 Octavia, Bristow—Forbes & Co. Jan. 22

From Galle.

Madge Wildfire, Murray. Jan. 26
Emily and Laurie, Murphy.

From Mauritius.

Priam—J. W. Wright & Co. Feb. 10

From Calcutta.

1175 Anne Royden Jan. 19
Arabia Feb. 1
Asteroid, Gardener. Feb. 19
1118 Astronomer.
861 Cares. Jan. 21
City of Palaces.
946 Countess Russell—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 15
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co. Feb. 12
582 Euphemus. Feb. 20
1178 Evelyn. Feb. 11
1323 French Empire.
Futtay Salum. Feb. 17
1353 Herefordshire, Walker.
877 Houghton. Feb. 11
637 J. W. Brockman.
1023 Jason. Feb. 9
816 Jessie Coffin.
453 Johanna
612 Kate Gregory.
800 Lady Canning.
Mahomed Sigh Feb. 6
661 Mary Ann. Feb. 19
1700 Mistress of the Seas.
550 Mistress Royal, Eaton—D. P. Brumhall & Co.
1100 North East—Boyd. Feb. 20
1062 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co. Jan. 29
Ophir Feb. 9
Pearl Jan. 25
994 Portland.
Regina Jan. 28
794 Rani Small.
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
808 Raritan—Cohen & Co. Feb. 3
893 Scindia. Feb. 19
Splendido.
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto.
1089 Ticonderoga. Feb. 6
Turkey
1253 Waterloo.
1150 Zuleika (a), Stetson—D. P. Brumhall & Co.

From Maulmain.

938 Alabama, Hellenbeck, Wallace & Co.
775 Adelaide, Richardson.
1199 Baden, (a) Silson.
730 Chanticleer, White.
633 Harvest Home, Vicks.
1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle.
747 Maria, Tenlon.
593 Princess Royal, Anderson.
375 Rebecca Shepherd (a) Somers.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery.
899 Wurtemburg (a) Chase, Wallace & Co.

From Madras Coast.

Feroze Shah,—Natives.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Huschke & Co.
531 Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

Arrivals—March 2, *Reiver*, Bolton, from Hongkong 16th February, touched at Singapore 23rd February; *Cambridge*, *Eranee*, and *Joven Louis*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	3 pr. ct. pm.	
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	12 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	94 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	54 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	17½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 pr. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pr. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 pr. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
1 C Share	6,000	.....	
2 Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Miscellaneous.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Warehousing	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	95
" Loan 1835-36	...	}
" Loan 1842-43	...	} 93½
" Loan 1854-55	...	}
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	109

PRICE CURRENT (10th March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba. Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 613 to 615
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 592 to 595
New Comravutties	" 545 to 550
Old Comptas, (ready.)	" 505 to 510
Old Dharwar Sawgined	" 560 to 565
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 535 to 540
New Veeravul	" 559 to 555
New Khandeish	" 530 to 535
New Poratchee	" 560 to 570
New Accote	" 575 to 580
New Mangalore	" 570 to 580
New Hinghungaut	" 615 to 620

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,4425.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	5 12 to 5 14
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	33 to 34
Niger	"	37 to 38 Nominal.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Paid-up Capital.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) Reserve Fund.—Francs 9,292,555 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; Messrs C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

XCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee
3	Do.	Do.	2s. 0¾d. "
Sight			1s. 11⅞d. "
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-58	cts.
3	Do.	Do.	2-53 " "
Sight			2-48 " "

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Dcposits at,

3	months' notice	3	per Cent. per annum.
6	Ditto	4	do.
12	Ditto	5	do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. Forman, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggur, Esq.
Kessowjee Naiqus, Esq.
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy, Esq.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	1d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0½d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand		2s.	0¼d. do.

Deposits.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain		3 "
"	6 "	5 "
"	12 "	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

Advances.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—Capital Sixty Lakhs of Rupees in 30,0000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esquire, Chairman.	Byramjee Cama, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq.	Hormusjee Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.	

Auditors.

Richard Latham, Esq.; James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London and County Bank.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3 do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—Established in the year 1833.

Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.) Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....London. | Branch Office.....Edinburgh.

Branches in India—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Kurrachee.—Branches in China—Shanghai, Hong-Kong.—Branch in New South Wales—Sydney.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.

"	4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
"	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
"	2	do.	2s. 0½d. do.
"	1	do.	2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand			2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes			2s. 0¼d. do.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

Rate of Exchange.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

Board of Directors.

James Nugent Dashiell, Esq. *Chairman.*
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
Liverpool.....Do. do.
Manchester.....Do. do.
Scotland .....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight		2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
Three	"	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two	"	2s.	0½d. do.
One	"	2s.	0¼d. do.
On demand		2s.	0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

Loans and Discounts.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

Deposits.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized at current rates.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	1¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	1d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0½d. "
"	On demand	2s.	0¼d. "
On Scotland	do.	2s.	0d. "
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and in Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s.	11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Amoy, Foochow, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest Allowed.

On Floating Deposits repayable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Deposits for	3 months		1 per cent. per annum
Do.	6 do.	4	" "
Do.	12